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1. The most prominent men in the field of medicine were teaching at the University of Cluj [redacted] 25X1X
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2. One was Prof /fnu/ Rakovitsa, who did extensive research in biology. He received his education at the Sorbonne, France. He was tall, about 6 ft, weighed 200 pounds, wore dark glasses and had white hair. He was about 80 years old as of 1940. In 1929 he retired from Cluj University and was on pension.
3. He was replaced by Prof /fnu/ Dejeanelle, a French national who also did extensive research in biology. He studied the life of cave dwelling animals and travelled throughout Rumania. He also did some research in Spain. He was small, about 5 ft 5 inches in height.
4. Prof /fnu/ Nitescu, specialized in physiology and did extensive research in endocrinology. He was educated in France. He was about 60 years old in 1940. He was of slight built, about 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighed 140 pounds. He was married and had sparse dark-greyish hair.
5. In 1932 he transferred to the medical school in Bucharest. His predecessor at Bucharest was Prof /fnu/ Parhon who was known internationally for his work in endocrinology. Parhon retired in 1932.
6. Prof /fnu/ Popoviciu replaced Nitescu at Cluj University. He was about 55 years old in 1940 and he specialized in physiology.
7. Prof /fnu/ Hatieganu, specialized in internal medicine. He was very famous in Rumania. He received his education in France, Germany, and Budapest. He was about 70 years old in 1940, about 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighed 180 pounds, and wore glasses. He also played an important role in Rumanian politics.

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-2-

8. Hatieganu was a very close friend of Dr [fnu] Maniu, a lawyer, who was one of the leaders in the Nationalist Populist Party. He was about 70 years old, famous, and very honest.
9. Prof Hatieganu lost his professorship at Cluj University in 1941 for his close association with Dr Maniu and [redacted] the professor was arrested 25X1X in 1945-46.
10. Prof [fnu] Pop was a famous surgeon and was head of the surgery department in Cluj University. He is a graduate of Vienna University. He was about 70 years old in 1940, about 6 feet tall, grey hair, and he always liked to have his hair cut short.
11. Prof [fnu] Papiliain specialized in anatomy. He received his education in France and Germany. He was about 65 years old, 5 feet 8 ~~inches~~ tall, had dark 25X1X hair and weighed about 180 pounds. [redacted] him in some research work in embryology, ovulation, and chemical influences on frog eggs.
12. Prof [fnu] Pamfil was head of the chemistry department and did extensive research in organic chemistry. He had a French education. In 1941 he was about 65 years old, 5 feet 6 ~~inches~~ tall, weighed about 165 pounds, and had dark hair.
13. Prof [fnu] Dragoiu was head of the histology department and was a veterinarian. He was 60, weighed 170 pounds, about 6 feet 5 ~~inches~~ tall, wore glasses and had 25X1X grey hair.
14. [redacted] Dragoiu retired due to illness and his successor was Dr [fnu] Crisan, who became head of the histology department.
15. Crisan received his education at Heidelberg University and prior to coming to Cluj University he was assistant professor at the Heidelberg medical school. He is short, stocky, about 5 feet 5 ~~inches~~ tall, dark hair, and always has a flushed face.
16. Before 1940 the number one emphasis in medicine was on infectious diseases. The Pasteur Institute in Bucharest was responsible for preparing and producing all types of vaccines and serums to combat typhus, chicken pox, small pox, tetanus, and rabid diseases.
17. There were medical dispensaries in all large cities for treating rabies cases and the medical law was very strict in trying to combat this type of disease. However, there were many cases in rural areas as there was a shortage of doctors.
18. In one province of Bessarabia in 1940 the government began combating a typhus which was transmitted by lice. Epidemics of this type broke out in fall and spring. To combat this, small buildings were built with portable vats, in the villages for the people to soak their clothes to kill the lice.
19. Hygiene was an important sanitation problem in Rumania. By order of the Minister of Health, state inspectors assigned to districts or counties were responsible for checking and examining all restaurants, markets, bakeries, and butcher shops for cleanliness and sanitary conditions. Dairy products and meats were not sold until they were stamped with the seal of approval.
20. There were very few cases of trichinosis in cities like Bucharest, and Cluj due to the strict health laws. However, the law was not as strict in villages or rural areas.

CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

21. It was obligatory in Rumania for all children to be vaccinated against chicken pox, typhoid fever, and tetanus. It was the responsibility of each district or county physician to enforce all hygiene precautions in his area.
22. Before 1940 many people in Rumania suffered from syphilis. There were more cases of this type in rural areas and villages than in the cities due to a shortage of medical personnel.
23. In 1940 the Minister of Health in order to combat this disease ordered the people to have medical check-ups, introduced tests in the obstetrical departments in hospitals and made it compulsory for all couples to have a Wasserman test before marriage. Before 1940 this was ignored by the people.
24. The government, also in 1940, imported vast amounts of Neosalvarsan from Germany and France to be used as a medication for this disease. Other methods used were bismuth, iodine or mercuric, but these were not considered guaranteed cures.
25. [REDACTED] 25X1X
25X1X [REDACTED] many of the professors from Cluj University were removed for being anti-Communist.

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